

Random Notes

Without intruding, sometimes it's possible to obtain an insight into other people's views and, during the present railroad dispute, this was particularly interesting in the course of a recent railroad journey.

Two whole sections of a smoking car were occupied by a bunch of railroaders who, after the usual greetings, turned their conversation toward the prospect of the impending strike.

It quickly became evident that there were two, if not three, opposing views on the matter. One man declared that there would be no walk-out; it would be settled before the deadline, he said. This was agreed to by some of the others, with the proviso that "they'll have to give us all we're asking." This was disputed by an elderly worker, who suggested the government might proclaim a state of emergency and take over the railroads, whereupon a heated argument developed between him and a much younger man, who vehemently declared "they can't make me work!"

A middle aged worker intervened by saying that he couldn't see "why those fellows down East had all the say-so. I think we should be given a chance to vote on the 44-hour offer. A much head was given this viewpoint, the majority idea seeming to be that they had the company over a barrel. Naturally, this declaration covers but a mere pin point in the overall picture, yet it may be added, since Mr. Mosher complained of trouble on the part of the companies in his statement on Tuesday, that the "trouble" is very far from being confined to one side.

Heard on Calgary street corner—

Two big, stout young men stepped off the curb just ahead of a small English car inching its way round for a right hand turn and, meanwhile, sounding its horn. The men continued undisturbed, except that the fellow on the inner berth, having looked over his shoulder, remarked to his companion, "Why didn't you move a little quicker Joe? If that guy had hit you in the backside, you might have beat his fenders."

Poultry Suggestions

Watch those pullets very carefully, advises F. J. Higginson, Acting Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. If they are showing signs of coming into production and moulting a little too quickly, close the mash troughs during the day time and allow the birds access to them for about one hour in the morning and one evening. This practice will force the birds to eat more grain and pasture, which will result in perching a little slower but to children development, and will allow them to be well up to standard size and weight before coming into production.

See that your range shelters are moved regularly to clean ground. This will avoid contamination and assist in disease control. Keep the range clipped short. Remember, the greatest feed value in any pasture is in the new growth.

At this time, while the birds are still on the range, it is advisable to carefully check and prepare the laying house for the time when the pullets will be brought in. All equipment should be removed, such as feeders, waterers, nest boxes, roosts, etc., and the house should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and the litter renewed. The equipment should receive the same treatment. The building will then be ready for the birds at any time.

There may keep a secret if two of them are dead.
The streets of New York are paved with asphalt; not gold.

Family Allowances

Alberta Children Have Received \$91,219,369 in Family Allowances.

Edmonton, Aug. 16.—More than one and a third billion dollars (\$1,328,698,682) have been distributed to the children of Canada in family allowance payments since the Act came into effect five years ago.

H. C. L. Gillman, Regional Director of Family Allowances, announced today that in these five years mothers in Alberta have received \$91,219,369 in family allowances. The average allowance per family in June of this year was \$12.87; and the average allowance per child was \$6.92, with 132,430 children being paid on behalf of 253,489 children. This represents a net increase since last year of 15,099 children receiving these family allowances.

Letters continue to come in to the various regional offices, demanding the effect of these allowances. One was recently received from a family in a small village in Newfoundland. The parents had kept track of their first year's expenditures. The father wrote:

"Previous to Confederation I could not clothe and feed my children, of which there are ten, and pay for their education. My eldest son had reached the age of eighteen years, and did not complete the third grade. Each of the next four children of school age are similarly behind because of their lack of clothing and not being able to attend school."

Then follows an itemized list of purchases totaling \$761.23. Boots and shoes came to \$114.33; boy's pants, breaks and winter-wearers added up to \$124.21; other clothes came to \$244.15. About \$20 was spent on school supplies; \$40 on mattresses; on \$6.75 on blankets; and there is an item of \$12.75 for a cart for one of the children who is an invalid. The remainder of the money was spent on fresh fruits and milk.

Family allowances are provided for every child born and living in Canada, and to children born outside Canada but having lived here for a year. In June, 1950, there were 1,867,598 families receiving cheques on behalf of 4,246,102 children. The average allowance per child varied from \$5.96 in British Columbia to \$6.46 in the Northwest Territories and Yukon, with an all-Canadian average of \$6.01. The average allowance per family varied from \$11.45 in British Columbia to \$16.56 in Newfoundland, with a national average of \$13.67.

That Ceylon Incident

The bad advertising for Canadian flour brought about through either the Ceylon government or a shipment purchased from Canada has been harmful to the reputation of Canadian export wheat and flour.

It is now reported that the Ceylon government at Ceylon, Ceylon, has been ordered to stop the flour from the Ceylon government at Ceylon, Ceylon.

Of course the quality would be low and Canada had advertising which it will take years to live down.

Fruit Production

The Dominion bureau of statistics estimates Canada's apple production this year at 15,691,000 bushels compared with 18,151,000 bushels in 1949. British Columbia apple production was 10,400,000 bushels compared with 11,400,000 bushels in 1949.

Production of pears, plums, peaches and apricots are lower last year. The production of cherries, strawberries and loganberries are down, and on the other hand grape production is up at 85,094,000 lbs. as compared with 86,194,000 lbs. last year.

Juanita Chambers



Juanita Chambers, of Montreal, who took over the Monday to Friday Women's News Column on July 1st, will be heard on the program each week for the remainder of the summer.

Record Wolf Clip

An Australian Merino lamb produced 42 pounds of wool in twelve months' growth. This is considered to be a world's record.

Curves for Conservation

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

Farming for soil conservation is still in the early stages of development. Much of the field remains unplowed and unseeded; there are still much eroding and some erosion among its advocates as it is called. This condition exists even though it should be known, this, however, need not and should not deter us from adopting those practices that have been found to be economically and practically sound.

CONTOUR FARMING IS NOT A PRACTICE.

For, if any farmer has willfully destroyed or injured their lands, Prairie soils had to be broken for furrows for the plow and, in many instances, for trade could be lost. Retaining ridge land surveys naturally led to a block-type farming rather than contour farming.

Farmer everywhere took pride in straight rows even if those rows ran downhill and served as channels for water that washed them wider and deeper with each rain. Pride in a straight plowed furrow and a straight row of grain, may be entirely justifiable on our level prairie lands where slopes are no greater than one or two per cent. However, in the more rolling parts of our farming country, especially those in the foothills area, this same pride has delayed the general acceptance of contour farming. This condition necessarily must change if we are to maintain our land.

Now that summer-fallowing operations are nearing completion and before the main crop of harvest season, it would be well to take a general survey of our farms and carefully decide where and if we could adopt a system of contour farming. We should decide where the contour lines should run; how will the contour strips should be; and which crops should be grown on each strip.

Adoption of contour strip farming on two of the Experimental Station operations operated from the Lethbridge Experimental Station has materially reduced the hazards of erosion.

If we delay the job till next spring, we are apt to find ourselves all wrapped up in spring's work

and, as a result, it will slide by another year before any change is made.

THE WOE OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. Strange
Director "The Crop Testing Plan"

Rust Rears Its Ugly Head

News comes from south of the border that stem rust for the first time in many years is appearing on practically all varieties of spring wheats used in the United States and Canada, and which varieties are commonly supposed to be resistant to stem rust. It is thought that this is a different race of stem rust from those which destroyed so much of the wheat crop in the past. Just how virulent this present attack of this apparently new race of rust will be, and whether it will spread northward into Canada, will not be known until nearer harvest time.

Observations made in many Manitoba wheat fields disclosed only slight traces as yet of infection, and that close to the U.S. border.

Plant breeders and plant pathologists are concerned about this new threat to wheat crops, for it is a new race, thus it means that for

ture plant breeding programs to produce varieties which will be resistant to this, and possibly other races of stem rust, will have to be "stepped up"; which means that more funds will be needed by all plant breeding establishments, both in the United States and Canada. If plant breeders and plant pathologists are to keep ahead of "nature's" production of a damaging new race of stem rust.

Another patronage Dividend

Once again, the National Grain Company announces another Patronage Dividend to be paid to all who sold grain to the company during the period from July 1st, 1949, to June 30th, 1950.

As in the past, this further payment of cash, with no deduction, will be made in the form of a check to the owners of many producers who deal with the National Grain Company last season.

This year's payment is based on sales made between July 1st, 1948, and June 30th, 1950, and the rate is 1¢ per bushel on wheat, and 2¢ on other grains.

Advertise in "The Delta Times"

TO GET CANADIAN RAILROADERS MADE CARDINAL PUBLIC

It is important that you understand clearly why the managements of Canada's railways believe a railway strike is absolutely unnecessary.

Our reason for this conviction is that we have made the employees involved in the present dispute a fair offer of wage increases and improvements in working conditions which, if applied to all employees, will cost us \$37,000,000 a year.

We have further acknowledged a moral obligation to implement the 40-hour week at the appropriate time, and we have explained why, in fairness to Canadian industry and all other employers of labour, we cannot put it into effect now.

To do otherwise would be to perform a disservice to industry in general and to all employers and employees alike.

The railways, after making two previous offers which the union leaders rejected, have now made

a third and final offer which gives the employees free choice of either:

- an increase in wages averaging 8½ cents per hour, or
- a reduction in the basic work week from 48 to 44 hours, with an increase in wage rates of 9.1% to so to maintain or in some cases improve present "take home" pay.

The labour leaders have made no concessions at all and have refused to budge from their original demands for a 5-day 40-hour week with maintenance of present "take home" pay, and in addition increases of 7 cents and 10 cents an hour.

The railways are thoroughly conscious of, and sympathetic to, the problems of their employees resulting from higher costs of living.

Drastic, unwarranted reductions in hours of work instead of decreasing these problems will inevitably increase them.

Not only is a railway strike unnecessary now, but furthermore, because of the true international situation, it would endanger the entire Dominion. As the president of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and in a joint statement to the representatives of the union last Thursday:

"The present situation... imposes a severe strain on all concerned at a time when we badly need unity to devote all our energies and thoughts to the great threat of war and a national emergency."

It leaves the railway employee in a most uncertain and unhappy frame of mind because we are certain in due time we will have to walk out on his job as a time like this when his master who is involved... this opinion seems diametrically opposed to the

strike ballot which has been reported by the union, but railway management retains too high an opinion of the loyalty, steadiness and sense of responsibility of their employees to believe a strike would not be a devastating situation for them. That it is not so they will not carry out their undertaking to strike if union leaders decide to call upon them to do so. It is already stated, it will cause great unhappiness and self-reproach.

The importance of the railways in Canada's economy cannot be exaggerated. Never was that importance more apparent than in World War II. And without the loyalty and intense effort of all railway employees, Canada's magnificent war effort would have been im-

possible. The much holds true today. As the president further stated:

"...the general public is inconvenienced and business arrangements are made uncertain as long as the likelihood of a strike persists. Moreover, a railway strike would cripple our economy. It is not possible to have a long time our ability to take a strong line in international affairs and thus give great comfort to the enemy. Therefore, railway management feels strongly that the issue must be faced realistically so that in the end, the workers, the public, and the Government, as well as the union and railway management, will know generally what is facing them. The time has come to remove this uncertainty which hangs as a blight over our day-to-day life."

WITH THESE CONSIDERATIONS IN MIND, THE RAILWAYS HAVE MADE THIS OFFER AS THE ULTIMATE THAT COULD POSSIBLY BE EXPECTED OF THEM, AND IT GIVES A SETTLEMENT WHICH WILL LEAVE RAILWAY WORKERS IN AN EXTREMELY FAVOURABLE POSITION COMPARED TO OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.

HERE IS OUR OFFER

The final offer which excludes land and water transport employees is as follows:

- (1) Recognition by railway management of a moral obligation to implement the 40-hour week at the appropriate time.
- (2) Recognition by the unions in principle, subject to negotiation in detail, of minor amendments to existing contracts covering working rules to bring about more efficient operations.
- (3) EITHER

(A) A 44-hour basic work week with a 9.1% increase in hourly rates

so as to maintain "take home" pay, or in regard to monthly rated clerical employees there will be an understanding that a 5-day week will be granted by local management to schedule the hours the hours now actually worked are less than 44, on condition that the requirements of the service are protected up to 44 hours per week.

OR (B) A graduated increase in basic wage rates approximately equivalent in expense to that involved under Plan A. When applied to all employees, it would cost the railways \$37,000,000 per year, and would average 8½ cents per hour.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
ONTARIO NORTHLAND RAILWAY

Gold Mine
Uncovered in
Backyard

WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES

Young Latvian
Silversmith and
Woodworker



UNHURSED IN TROOPING REHEARSAL—The first full rehearsal of the Trooping the Color ceremony took place recently in London on the Horse Guards Parade. The spectacle proved a fine attraction for thousands of Londoners enjoying their Whit Monday bank holiday. But the rehearsal of the Trooping the Color ceremony did not go according to plan for a Guards colonel who was unhurled. The officer is seen grinning to his feet while another officer calms his rearing charger. In right foreground are Guards recruits who attended the parade to see how things should be done.



MOVE OVER, BONNIE—Eight-month-old Bonnie Jean Howard of Portland, Maine, doesn't seem to mind a bit as her pet boxer pup, Bruce, snatches up her breakfast cereal. Maybe Bonnie realizes Bruce is just a six-week-old baby and hungry all the time.



SWEDISH ROYAL CHILDREN GROWING UP—Wearing their girl scout uniforms, Princess Margaretha of Sweden, 15, poses with her younger sister, Princess Christina and brother, Prince Carl Gustaf, after the elder princess had taken part in a girl scout competition in Stockholm.



STUFF, THERE!—This rascal bit the jacket of Lillian Salts, 10, of McAllister, sitting in a New York department store, a rousing cry of the thief who is stealing her hat right from the cat.—Central Press Canadian.

Heavily boned cat withstands compression strains up to around 38,000 pounds per square inch.



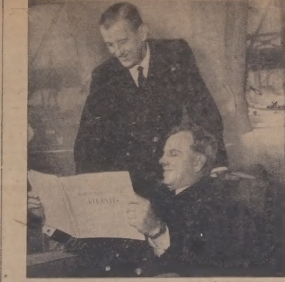
LEFT BEHIND—Many a pet, same as the one above above, looking sad, are left behind in someone else's care while their masters are enjoying a well-earned holiday.



PEACEFULLY GRAZING—There is something weird on a summer's day to see a herd of cattle peacefully grazing in pasture with a background of trees, and the above picture can be seen many times in our Western States.



FACE FAST FRIENDS—Back row, left to right: Johette, Yvonne and Gertie. Front row: Tippy. A full bottle saved his neck.



MEET ON FRIENDLY TERMS—Any captain who had his vessel blown to bits by the enemy during the war hardly expects to meet on friendly terms the officer who ordered the shelling. But two officers, Capt. A. E. Woodcock, seated, and his chief engineer, Edward Nolin, of the Watts Waite freighter Wasteland actually had that experience when they took their ship into Hamburg recently. While the Wasteland was taking on cargo, there was a knock at the cabin door. Captain Woodcock turned the handle and came face to face with the officer who sank his ship, the Tottenham, in the South Atlantic, almost nine years ago. He was Vice-Admiral Bernhard Rogge, commander of one of Germany's famous war-time raiders, the converted armed cruiser Albatross. Under his arm he carried a present for Captain Woodcock. It was a glass-fronted book showing the wartime activities of the Albatross. "Thumbing through the pages Captain Woodcock found his own picture and that of his chief engineer, Mr. Nolin, taken by a German crewman after the sinking of their ship.



PLANNING TO PAINT?—Shown above is a job overlooked by too many people before the paint is applied. Left: A common type of paint disintegration that must be handled carefully before the surface is repainted to cracking and flaking. They cracks have cut all the way through the old paint coating, and edges have loosened and curled away from the surface. New paint cannot be applied successfully over a coating that has deteriorated to this extent; the old paint must first be removed by scraping or burning before the new is brushed on. Right: A good method of removing areas of badly worn paint is burning off the old coating with a blow-torch. Such equipment should be handled with care by an experienced person.



FIND SECRET BACKYARD GOLD MINE—Things are humming in the town of Woodhurst, Australia, about 120 miles from Melbourne, where a gold mine in the backyard of Mr. Dave Buttrick, a retired farmer, has been discovered. But Buttrick and his three sons have guarded their secret well. For the past 38 months unknown to anyone but the family, about 10,000 pounds, approximately £25,000, has been taken from the mine. Smith uncovered the secret when he pulled a golden nugget from a hole just outside the Buttrick property. Photo shows the two sons and their father working the mine as the women folk bring cups of tea to the men. The Buttricks bought the property about three years ago from a local bank.



"IT'S YOUR MOVE" says Argus MacLennan, of Cape Breton, N.S., in stooping feet, to his smiling, younger Donald, who appears to be winning the game of checkers. The dog doesn't seem to have much interest in the outcome.



SILVERSMITH AND WOODWORKER—Oskars Vendedits, young Latvian silversmith and woodworker, is shown with a few pieces from the collection of his jewelry, currently being displayed in Montreal. In his national costume, with hembow, Mr. Vendedits holds in his hand one of the larger "marriage" brooches he has made. The size and number of these brooches attached to the bodice of a Latvian girl indicates the wealth of her father, and how large her marriage dowry is likely to be. The sun, moon and stars figure largely in these creations, as do the many legends and symbols from Latvian folklore.



"MUST BECOME PRODUCTIVE"—University graduates who complain that the world of business is dead in their qualifications should meet up with Lord Woolton, Britain's Minister of Food during the dark days of the war. "This study, also-spoken peer who ranks as one of Britain's foremost industrialists, came out fairly and said: 'The important thing is that college graduates go into industrial life. They must not become recorders—they must become producers.' That open-door policy for college graduates was expounded in a suitable setting—in the board room of the Royal Insurance Company, a company of which Lord Woolton is a director. And it came at a good time; recently the English peer was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Laws by McGill University.

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Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, August 15, 1950	
Oats.....	38%
1 c.w.....	40%
2 c.w.....	40%
3 c.w.....	40%
Ks. 1 feed.....	40%
1 feed.....	47%
2 feed.....	43%
3 feed.....	37%
Hay.....	
No. 1.....	78
No. 2.....	76
1 feed.....	70
2 feed.....	60
3 feed.....	62
Krs.....	
1 c.w.....	1.84%
2 c.w.....	1.80%
3 c.w.....	1.71%
Egorty.....	1.18%
Flax.....	
1 c.w.....	3.50
2 c.w.....	3.45
3 c.w.....	3.30
4 c.w.....	3.25